Some lesson I have to learn. I must take my turn at the mill, I must work at my task with a resolute Over and over again.

Over and over again The brook through the meadow flows Over and over again

The ponderous mill wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice, Though doing be not in vain, And a blessing, falling us once or twice, May come if we try again.

### A PIKE COUNTY WEDDING.

ing themselves on to a three-foot log that a yoke of oxen was snaking in from a bark-peeling. One Fourth of July I took for wedding fees a coonskin, two railroad ties, a pint of apple jack, three dozen hoop-poles, 25 cents in pennies, two quarts of low-bush huckleberries, promise to vote for me when I was a candidate. But that was an was a candidate. But that was an unusually good Fourth for fees. The couples that I'd hitch, taking the average run of 'em would most likely say:
"Well, now, 'squire, we'em much obleged. When ye come 'long our way, 'squire, drop in and we'll flop an overs alarging."

extry slapjack.
"But I never hankered after slapjacks with salt pork gravy and molasses so those fees are coming in yet.

or those tees are coming in yet.

'One day I was sitting in my office in Mose's bar-room thinking what I'd best do for a fuuny pain I had in my stomach, when in walked a big, strapping hoop-pail cutter and forager from way back o' the Knob. He had his dentalized in the land his dentalized i daughter with him. The girl's name was Mag. Mag was about 19, but, stars alive! she was blame near six feet high, and I'll bet she could lift a barrel of whisky over a teven rail fence. She was pretty good looking for all that. "Busy. Squire? asked the old man. "Not particular," I said.

"Not particular,' I said.
"Wall, Squire, I s'pose you know
that Jerry Elwine's got the best groun'hog dog they is in the hull Knob kentry, don't you?"
"I never heard of Jerry Elwine or
ais ground-hog dog,' said I, partly on
account of the pain in my stomach and
a plagued sight madder because Msg
had sot down on a straw hat of mine that I wouldn't have taken a dollar

... What? never heered o' that dog 'Squire?' said Mag. 'Never heered o' ole Tobe? W-a-a-l, ef that don't take the grease off'n my griddle!'

"Wall, anyhow, whether ye ever heered of him of him or not,' the old man put in, 'he's back o' the Knob, an' Jerry owns him. An' the trouble is 'squire, Jerry's so cussed 'feered of his dog that he won't let anyone hunt 'Jerry went groun'-hogs with him but hisself, an' he's talkin' o' sellin' him over into

M'roe county.'

"Ef Jerry Elwine sells that air dog,'
said Mag, '1'll rattle the teeth out'n him; I don't care if we be agoin' to git woods.

and his girl had come in to get an order of court on Jerry Elwine to appear and show cause why he shouldn't let Tobe hunt with any person who wanted him, and why a perpetual injunction shouldn't be issued forbidding him to sell the dog over in Monroe county. But

I was wrong. continued the father, 'that dog's too gol darned vallyble to be wasted. He kin keep any family that ain't a passel o' gluttons in groun'-hogs from Sep-tember to the time they hole up. Some folks think groun'-hogs is too rank to set well, and I heered Joe Atkinson say onet that he'd as lief eat a taller dip as the best part of a groun'-hog. But they ain't nothin' that goes to the spot with our family as a hunk o' that var-Is they Mag?

"'Dad, yer shoutin! replied Mag.
"'Wall, as ! "as sayin,' 'squire, that
dog is too vallyable to be in the onsartain sittywation he is now. That dog is got to be connected with our fam'ly, an' we've jest come in to see fam'ly, an' we've jest come in to see when you kin come out our way,

'squire, an' make the connection.'
"You're going to buy the dog, eh?
and want me to draw up the deed?' I
asked, madder than a hornet at all the pa'aver about dogs and ground-hogs.
"N-a-a-a-w! said Mag, laughing about like a horse might. 'Yer way off, 'squire. Yer see, Jerry's been a workin' for us for a good while, an been a tryin' to shine 'round me fur more'n six months, but he ain't much of a fighter, an' he ain't much of a ter, though he ain't no slouch at rippin the bark off n a hemlock, an mowin hoop poles. But when I heard he were goin to sell Tobe I weakened. That dog fastens onto too many groun'hogs to live away from our plantation, I says. So Jerry an' me took to settin' np nights an' the consekense is that Jerry an' me is goin' to jine, an' the dog stays in the family. What we want o' you is, 'squire, to come out and give us the hitch the first day you kin, an' the sooner the better, fur they's a feler from Pennes a effectin' thy Tobe ler from Ponoco a efferin' fur Tobe most enough to buy a farm with, an' Jerry may take it in his ornary head to sell him. Comes any day, 'squire.
We'm all ready.'
"That's about he heft of it, 'squire,'
said Mag's father. Couldn't ye stand a

On a board by the front door my unclest-looking yaller dog I ever saw.

'That's Tobe, I s'pose, I said to myself. When I stopped my horse the dog got up I tied the horse to the fence and walked toward the house. Tobe got up. I tied the horse to the fence and walked toward the house. Tobe walked toward me. He had only one eye. He showed his teeth and growled. I snapped my fingers, and said: 'Come here; that's a nice feller.' He gave one spring, and had me by the pants in less than no time. I yelled. The door opened and Mag came out.

Tobel He's only playin, 'squire. Ain't he the boss? You orto see him shake a a groun'-hog. Come in, 'squire, come in. He ketched one to-day, and, by darn't we'll git the thing right over, like pullin' a tooth. Gi. out, Tobe, you ornary cuss!

ornary cuss?

"Tobe left and I went in. I had notion to put a ball in the dog first, though, Mag's mother peeling 'taters in a tin basin. Mag had had been washing, and her blue hickory dress was as wet as a dish rag. Her sleeves were rolled up to her shoulders, and her hair was sticking over her head in all directions.

tions.
"'Mam,' she said, 'h'yer's the 'squire I'll call John out'n the barn-yard, an'
we'll fix Tobe in his 'tater patch as solid
as a pine-not, in less'n two minits! Dad
ain't here, but odd's the difference.'

"'Hold on a jiffy,' said the woman.

I wanter settle suthin' fust. Ye know,
'squire, Jerry's got consider'ble property.'

"Has he?" said I. 'I didn't know it.'

"La, bless you! yes; hoop pole up 'long the creek, an' half a cord o' bark in the woods. Then he's got two bushel o' turnips comin' from old Grindy, an' "I used to marry a good many folks when I was just ce of the peace in Blooming Grove," said Uncle Ira Chrissman, the other day. "They generally wanted to get spliced on the Fourth of July or Christmas. They'd come in from the woods, the fellow and his girl both riding on a load of hooppoles or tan-bark, and sometimes holding themselves on to a three-foot log themselves on to a three-foot log."

"La, bless you! yes; hoop pole up 'long the creek, an' half a cord o' bark in the woods. Then he's got two bushel in the woods. Then he's got woods. think he's got indigestion of the lungs.

Anyway, in case he should drop off suddint without a will, I want to know kin his durned ornary brother Lije claim them boots an' overhauls, or will they lor cleaks and continued Northwest American ica. Crafty and triful, his life is entired in the lungs.

Young Northwest American ican Northwest American ican Crafty and triful, his life is entired in the lungs.

Young Northwest American ican N go with the rest o' the things to his sorrowin' widder?"

"I set the old lady's fears at rest. The widow would fall heir to the boots and overalls, I said.

"Mag went to the door.

" 'Jer-r-e-e! Jer-r-e-e! You Jerry!' she called at the top of her voice. "What a yer want? came back from the barn-yard. 'Yer allus a yellin, arter suthin'.

"'The 'square's come you big lum-mix! Come in an' git hitched!'
"Jerry came into the house grumbling, and as cross as a bear.
"Might let a fellar git his barn cleaned out first!' he grunted.

"He had on a hickory shirt, and a pair of overalls. The latter were rolled up nearly to his knees, and his feet were

"'Wall, I guess yer barn'll keep till this h'yer's over,' said the old woman. "The couple stood up and took hold of hands. I was just about to begin the ceremony when the old woman threw both hands over her head and yelled: oth hands over her head and yelled:

"Dod rat yer ugly picter, Jerry Elwine! Ef you ain't gone and leit the
bars to that turnip patch down, and
there's that pesky yearlin' heifer a'chawin' up half the winter's bilin'! Git out there and turn her out, or I'll h'ist ye

higher'n Gilroy's kite!' "Jerry dropped Mag's hand and ran out to attend to the heifer in the tarnip patch. He came back puffing like porpoise, and the ceremony was resum-ed and got through without further in-

terruption.
"'You sell Tobe, now,' said Mag.
'You dare to think o' sellin' Tobe now.
Jerry, an' I'll make it warm around this

"Jerry went out to the barn. Mag went back to her washing. I had no more business there, but I thought I'd hang around for my fee, which I imagined would be a tolerably good one. By and by the old man came home from the

" 'Well, dad,' said Mag, 'the jig is up, and Tobe is one of the family "The old man called me out into the

" 'I understand,' he said, 'that ye lowed four shillin' by law for splicin people. Now, 'squire, that hits me as being a lee-e-tie steep. Ye know I vot-ed for you more'n oncet, an' I think you orter call this job three-an'-six. The recreation o' gittin' here and back orter be worth more'n the extra six-

pence, 'squire.'
"I was so mad that I could have crammed my hat down the old man's throat. But I said I'd take the threeand-six.

"Wall, 'squire,' said the bark-peeler 'I ain't sold no hoop-poles yit this season, but I'll be down 'election day or Thanksgiven', an hand you them figgers. Or say, 'squire, if you kin use some groun'-

That was about all I cared to hear just then. I rattled my buck-board away from there as fast as I could, I met Tobe about half a mile down the road, slouching along the edge of the woods. I heard afterward they never saw him again, and that Mag charged Jerry with selling him on the sly, and went to Millord to see if that wasn't ground for a divorce. But they never charged me with shooting the dog and throwing it into the woods, as s folks have said they did."

The Russian sable inhabits the forest olad mountains of Siberia, a desolate, cold, inhospitable region. The animal is hunted during the winter and without the starting of a new line. First generally by exiles. There are various it is to Norfolk; then it is to Mobile; methods of taking the sable. Great then to Charleston, Savannah, Galvesnumbers are shot with small bore rifles; others are trapped in steel and fall traps. and many taken in nets placed over their places of retreat, into which they Hart spool line to the Erie elevator in are tracked on the snow. Who can picture to himself, without shuddering, the case of the condemned sable hunter? He leaves with heavy heart the last thinly scattered habitations which border the pathless wilds; a sky of clouds and darkness is above, bleak mountains and gloomy forests before him; the recesses of the forests, the deflies of the "They both pet aman's bring of Bourbon inside of themselves. I told 'em I'd be out in the course of two or three days. In the latter part of the week I took the buckboard and drove out. It mountains must be traversed, for these was fifteen miles, over the cussedest road you ever saw. I was over six hours on the way. I found the house. It was in a clearing of about three acres, divided up into a turnip patch, a cabbage patch, and a patch of potatoes. A man was milking a cow in the barn-yard. On a board by the front door tay the upliest-looking valler door I aver saw. perishes in the pursuit of what only adds to the luxuries and superfluities of

the great and wealthy. The fisher is very similar to the pine marten in all its habits, but much larger Its value or trade price in British Columbia is from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per skin. The fisher in full winter fur makes a far handsomer muff than the sable.

to either the fisher or marten, being does not understand his melier or trade, harsh, short and glossy. The habits of according to the spirit of the times. the animal, too, are entirely different. any better than the kings of the past, The mink closely resembles the otter in for that matter. Our newspaper paraits mode of life, frequenting streams graphs represent the sovereigns of inland, and rocks, small islands and sheltered bays on the seacoast. It when a virtuous, domestic king is the swims with great case and swiftness, captures fish, eats mollusks, crabs and any marine animal that falls in its way. are probably the only sovereigns whose On the inland rivers it dives for and lives are honest as husbands and lathcatches great numbers of crayfish, that abound in almost every stream east and rageous infidelities broke the heart of direct the Indian to the whereabouts of of Wales is a repetition of George IV. with a steel trap, baited with fish. The trade price is about fifty cents per skin.

The ermine of Northwest America is long or becomes white enough in winter. Norway and Russia.

The raccoon is widely distributed throughout North and Northwest Amer- of 1870, so cleverly caricatured by ior cloaks and coats on the European continent. About 520,000 skins are sent annually from the Hudson Bay Company's territories. They are generally shot.

The three species of foxes traded by "Then call in Jerry,' she said, 'and the Hudson Bay Company are the red, the cross, and the silver. The silver fox skins are very valuable, a good skin fetching readily from forty to fifty dollars; the red fox is worth about a twentieth of that sum.

# AMERICAN SHPPING.

BY HENRY HALL.

Only one important A.nerican interest has failed to derive marked benefit from the phenomenal trade of the past cerned. year. A foreigner, reasoning from ordinary experience, would scarcely credit his ears it be were told that our shipping formed the solitary exception to South Atlantic States, the purchase of with a sudden growth of the American merchant marine; ships often earning their whole first cost in freight money in a single year, is those times. Yet no benefit from the wonderful expansion our shores and transact the great carrying trade that our own vessels do not seem able to take a busy part in. The

carrying is secured by Europeans.

Time was when it was said that an the world without finding a Dutchman there ahead of him. This has been all changed. The Englishman is the first on the ground now. In whatever part of the world there is an opportunity for trade, the letters of the English consuls and the cable dispatches the of En glish merchants report the fact at once to London or Liverpool, where the news is digested and acted upon before the rest of the world hears of it. The news being received in advance of competitors, goods and ships are sent lay the cloth and arrange the dinner to the spot promptly, and the cream of table. the business is secured at once. The British habit of being first in the field has given to the carrying trade to and from the United States, for the past two years, its chief peculiarity. To every point of our long coast whence the products of the soil could be advantageously exported, and to every new foreign port with which a trade has sprung up the English have established a line o' fraghting steamers, with sailing ships as auxiliaries. Not a month has passed ton, and other places. New lines to the old sea-ports, like that of Mr. Va derbilt to New York and the West Versey, are established, and old lines Te enlarged by the addition of new ar more commodious ships. This has been the special characteristic of an England now enjoys in our commerce an agnificent preeminence, which it seems filly for any European rival to contest, a d despair for America to attempt to esturb.

Kings and Emperors as Husbands. Miss Ann Brewster, in a letter from Rome, writes: We have very erroneous ideas in our country about the characbeen manufactured by some monarchy

The fur of the mink is vastly inferior the royal men of Europe of this day, reached a point where we may profit-Europe as very virtuous, domestic men. exception, not the rule. The King of Belgium and the Emperor of Austria exampled rapidity over all the hitnerto. unoccupied regions of the earth, which ers. The Emperor ot Russia's outthe Vendidad did not care or did not know how to specify.

west of the Cascades. Along the river as true, loving and gentle a wife as overbanks the little heaps of crayfish shells a man was blessed with. The Erince the mink, which is generally caught The Emperor of Germany and his Empress have lived apart many years.
The Queen of Prussia—as the Empress Augusta was in early life-was too not worth much. The fur never grows spirited a woman to submit to her husband's open infidelities, and too strong, The Indians use it for ornamental pur- mentally and physically, to go down poses, and often wear the skins as a into the grave for them. Early in their charm, or medicine, as they term is married life she resented the treatment The best ermine comes from Siberia she received so seriously that a decorous but no less positive separation was the result. The famous war telegrams

"Thank God, my dear Auguster,

We've had another buster. Ten thousand French have gone below, Thank God from whom all blessings flow. -were clever manufactures of Bismarck. Every one knew that the King and Queen of Prussia only spoke and met on public occasions, when they were obliged to as is the case now. Her Imperial Majesty has not been her husband's "dear Augusta" since the first years of her married life. The first Queen of Holland led a life of royal misery, and her successor's chance is no better. The wife of Victor Emanuel. the mother of King Humbert, died broken-hearted, and the married life of Margaret of Savoy, Queen of Italy, has been a dreary, desolate one, so far as

## Country Houses in Ireland.

husband-love and devotion are con-

No one can go into society as represented in the country houses of Ireland. the general prosperity, especially if he says a London paper, without being ed up the suit, as their descendants did were aware that the settlement of the struck by the singular absence of veneer which he will find there. We do not first James, when Henry, eleventh California, and the discovery of gold in mean those country houses inhabited Lord Berkeley, obtained a decree in Australia had in each case been attended by people who spend their season regularly in London, and who differ in no way from the magnates with their houses in Yorkshire or Sussex, but the this suit in mind when he put the fabona fide Irish country houses, whose such is the fact. The records show that owners look upon Dublin as their American vessels have derived almost metropolis and great shopping town, and consider an occasional month in of the ocean carrying trade of the last London as an event to be classed with two years. Our ships actually carry the ramble in Switzerland or the tour in less transoceanic freight than they did Italy. The visitor to one of these three years ago, and far less than at houses will find no sham-there is "no any time during the last thirty years, deception." His arrival will cause no the period of our civil war alone ex- flurry; he will not be kept waiting in American vessels lie idle at the wharves house and the girls put finishing touchwith the smoke of the great merchant sound from the bell-probably brokenleets of other nations, which swarm to one of the young ladies will herself open from her honest Irish gray eyes, at once insist on his feeling himself at home. Englishman never visited any part of by brag for poverty. Rather will fun be extracted from the very deficiencies, and the stranger will at once see that there is no danger of putting his hosts to confusion by demanding what is not to be had. If there is but one man servant, the host will not complain of rence in the land of John Jamieson), the hostes will not be the least ashamed of being detected assisting the maid to

## THE MEANING OF THE WORDARYAN.

We have to inquire into the meaning of the word Aryan; and this is not s difficult matter, or one about which trict. there is much question. In Sanskrit the word arya, with a short initial a, is applied to cultivators of the soil, and it would seem to be connected etymologically with the Latin arare and the archaic English ear, "to plow." As men who had risen to an agricultural stage of civilization, and Aryans might no sallyport of the robbers toward the lake. Of the extentations Tiberias we doubt tairly contrast themselves with lake. their nomadic Turanian neighbors, who -as Huns, Tartars, and Turks-have European world. But for the real source of the word, as applied to the race, we must look further. This word the carrying trade of the last two years; arya, "a cultivator of the soil," came naturally enough in Sanskrit to mean a housekolder or land-owner, and hence it is not strange that we find it reoccurfamily." As a national appellative, whether in Sanskrit or Zend, this initial or ruling race, in contradistinction to ters and positions of European sovereigns. The paragraphs floating around in our journals are amusing in their errors, and one often wonders where the word frequently occurs in the comtendation of Parsian proper pages, such a such as a such asu they come from. They seem to have position of Persian proper names, such as Ariobarzanes, Ariaramnes, and Arialoving persons, who wish to create a rathes; just as in old English we have grow here, and everything is cultivated false opinion. The Queen of Italy is a the equivalent word ethel, or noble, in in the best manner possible. The mild free spending woman. She and her such names as Ethelwolf and Ethelred. husband are always ahead of their in-come in expenses. This is not so much Aryan seems to have a tinge of patri-abundance near the pains. Waint trees, which need cold, grow in immeasurable abundance near the pains, which reextravagance as part of the profession of rank and royalty. Her private life, But we shall find, I think, that such a is as though there were a contest in as is well known, has never been a hap-py one. King Humbert, like most of justified by history; for we have now point, or a happy contention of the

tably enlarge the scope of our discussion, and show how the term Aryan is properly applicable, not merely over an Indo-Persian, but over an Indo-Europoan area, comprehending the most dominant races known to history,-the Greeks and Romans, Slavs and Teutons, with the highly-composite English, whose language and civilization are now spreading themselves with un-

### The Longest Lawsuit.

When Hamlet spoke of the laws is lays he may have had a prophetic inkling of the famous Berkely suit. This historic process lasted upward of one hundred and ninety years, having commenced shortly after the death of Thomas, fourth Lord Berkely, in the fifth of Henry V. (1416), and terminated in the seventh of James J. (1609). It arose out of the marriage of Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of the above baron, with Richard Beenchamp, Earl of Warwick, their descendants having continually sought to get hundred and fifty of their followers on the fall of their leader. Lord Lisle's sisters were his beirs, and their husbands (one of whom also got the title) followafter them, till down to the time of the favor of his claims, and got full and quiet possession of the lands and manors in dispute. Shakespeare evidently had mous soliloquy in Hamlet's mouth.

# GALLILEE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

A History of the New Testament Times. By Dr. A. Hausrath. Let us examine this world-historic stage, upon which an idyl so dear to humanity was now being performed. somewhat more closely. The western shore of the Lake of Genesareth is cepted. Tens of thousands of tons of the drawing room while the lady of the about fourteen and a half miles long, and is divided into a narrow southern of our great sea-ports, while the sea is es to their beauty. It is ten to one that and a broader northern half. The white with the sails and the sky is dark
white with the sails and the sky is dark
sound from the bell—probable broken consists of a narrow strip of land be-tween the lake and the declivities of the limestone precipitously to the lake. Only in the middle of this strip of shore did room remain between the mountains and the There will be no false pride, no attempts to hide defects, or to make up town, the new Tibernas, which was built a mile and a half to the north of the warm springs of Emmaus. The walllike mountains then run for a good three miles toward the north, along the lake; then they suddenly recede far back at Magdala (el Mejdel), and allow room for a fresh green plain three miles long and a mile and a half broad. This meadow land, running the illness or temporary absence of a mythical footman; if the one man servant is tipry(a not uncommon occurrence in the land of Labor Laborator). ers with Capernaum) the limestone mountains again project to the lake, and follow the northwestern bend of the shore to the plain of Julias, through the marshy ground of which the Jor-don flows into the lake.

Upon this northern narrow strip of shore lay Capernaum, close to the lake. according to the gospel, and on the great caravan road. Important places which lay farther on were Julias, Ara-bella and Tiberias. Julias lay to the north on the Jordan, before it flows into the lake. Pliny reckons this town among the most pleasant of this dis-It was a new creation of the teeyries, did Arbela, the robbers' nest of Of the ostentatious Tiberias we

have already spoken. Probably, more frequent than here, the fishermen of Capernaum visited Tarichæa in order at different times disturbed the Indo- to sell their fish, which, pickled in barrels were thence sent far and wide. The appearance of the lake as a whole is not without charms. The blue sur iace of the water lies deeply depressed between the yellow walls of limestone. To the north, the mountains of upper Galilee rise, and in the back-groun Hermon majestically rests. The west-ern bank with its fruitful terraces, slopring, with a long initial a, as an adjective, meaning "noble" or "of good carpet of the plain of Genesareth, is the scene of Jesus' ministry to which the dense population thronged. On the eastern bank the waves washed a nara is always long, and there can be no row strip of level strand, behind which doubt that the Aryans gave themselves this title as being the novle, aristocratic, mountain walls, outworks of the inhositable Gaulanitis. There is Jesus' asyreth especially was a smiling garden. "On account of the luxuriant fertility," air suits the plants. Walnut trees,

as its own. The ground produces the most various ruits, not once a year alone, but at the most varioustimes The royal fruits, grapes and figs, are susplied continuously by it for ten months in the year, whilst other sorts ipen the whole year through."

The following is an extract from Rev. Alfred J. Clinch's "Stories of the East from Herodotus:"

"Now it chanced that while the mat-

ter of the young man's marriage was in hand, there came to Sardis a certain stranger, upon whom, there had come the great trouble of blood-guiltiness. The man was a Phrygian by birth, and of the royal house, and he came into the palace of Crossua, after the custom of that country, and sought for one that should cleanse him from his guilt; and Crossus cleansed him. (Now the matter of cleansing is the same, for the most part, among the hydians as it is among the Greeks.) And when the King had done forhim according to all that was prescribed in the law, he would fain know who, he was and whence he had come. Wherefore he asked him, saying, My friend, who are thou? And from what city of Phrygia-for that thou art possession of the castle and briship of a Phryzian I know-art thou come to Berkely, which not only occasioned the take sanctuary at my hearth? And what famous lawsuit in question, but was man or woman didst thouslay? And the often attended with the most violent man answered, 'Oh, King, I am the son quarrels on both sides, at least during of Gordias, the son of Midias, and my the first fifty years or more. In the name is Adrastus, and I slew my brothyear 1469 (tenth of Edward IV.), Thom- er, not wittingly. For this cause I am as Talbot, second Viscount Lisle, great- come to the, for my father drove me out grandson of the above Elizabeth, re- from home, and I am utterly bereft of siding at Wottomunder-Edge, was kil- all things.' To this King Crossus made led at Nibley Green, in a furious repty: Thou art the son of friends and skirmish between some five hundred of to a friend thou art come. Verily, as his own retainers and about as many of long as thou abidest here thou shalt those of William (then) Lord Berkeley lack for nothing that I can give thee. (whom he had challenged to the field). And as for thy trouble, it will be best for who likewise headed his men; when, be- thee to bear it as easily as may be.' So side the brave but ill-fated young Lisle the man lived thenceforth in the king's (scarce of age at that time) about one palace. Now about this time there was a mighty wild boar in Olympus that is were slain, and three hundred wounded, a mountain in Mysia. It had its den in chiefly of the Wotton party, who fled the mountains, and going out thence did much damage to the possessions of the Mysians, and the Mysians had often sought to slay him, but harmed him not at all, but rather received harm themselves. At last they sent messengers to the king, who stood before him and said, 'O, king, a mighty monster of a wild boar hath his abode in our country, and destroyeth our possessions, and though we would tain kill we cannot. Now, therefore, we pray thee that thou wilt send thy son, and chosen youths with him, and dogs for hunting, that they may go with us, and that we may drive the great beast out of the land.

He sent for Adrastus, the Phrygian; and when the man was come into his presence he spake, saying, 'Adrastus, I took thee when thou wast afflicted with a grievous trouble, though with this I upbraid thee though we would tain kill we cannot. ble, though with this I upbraid thee

> keeper of my son, now that he goeth forth to his hunting, if it should chance that any robbers or such folks should be found on the way to do him hurt. Moreover, it becometh the, for thine own sake, to go on an errand from which thou mayest win renown, for thou art of a royal house, and besides valiant and strong. To this Adrastus made answer: 'Oh, king, I had not indeed gone to this sport but for thy words. For he to whom such trouble hath come as hath come to me should not accompany with happy men; nor, indeed, hath he the will to do it. But now, as thou art earnest in this matter, I must needs yield to thy request. Therefore 1 an ready to do as thou wilt; be sure, therefore, that I will deliver thee thy son. whom thou bidest me keep, safe and unhurt, so far as his keeper may so do.' So the young men departed, and chosen youths with them, and dogs for hunting. And when they were come to the mountain of Olympus they searched for the wild boar, and when they had found it they stood in a circle about it and threw their spears at it. And so it fell out that this stranger, the same that had been cleansed from the guilt of manslaying, whose name was Adrastus, throwing his spear at the wild boar, and missing his aim. smote the son of Crosus. And the youth died of the wound, so that the vision of the king was fulfilled that he should die by a spear-point. And straightway Tthere ran one to tell the things to Crosus. And when he had come to Sardis he told the king how they had fought with the wild boar, and how his son had died. Crossus was very grievously troubled by the death of his son; and this the more because he had been slain by the man whom he had himself cleansed for the guilt of blood. And in this great grief he cried out very vehemently against the gods, and especially against Zeus, the god of cleansing, seeing that he had cleansed this stranger, and now suffered grievous wrongs at his hands. He reproached him also as the god of hospi tality and of friendship-of hospitality, because he had entertained this man, and knew not that he was entertaininthe slayer of his own son; and of friencship, because he had sent him to be a keeper and friend to his son, yet had found him to be an enemy and destroyer And when he had done speaking there came Lydians bearing the dead body of the young man, and the slayer followed behind. So soon, therefore, as the young man was come into the presence of the king, he gave himself up, streehing forth his hands, and bidding the king slay him on the dead body. And he spake of the dreadful deed that he had done before and that now he had

seasons, each of which claims the lands added to it a worse thing, bringing destruction on him that had cleansed him, and he cried out that he was not fit to live. But when Crosus heard him speak. he pitied him, for all that he was in grievous trouble of his own, and spake to him, 'I have had from thee, O my friend, all the vengeance that I need, seeing that thou hast pronounced sentence of death against thyself. But indeed thou art not the cause of this trouble. save only that thou imst brought it to pass unwittingly; some god is the cause, the same that long since fore-told me this very thing that hath now befallen me.' So Crasus buried his son with all due rites. But Adrastus. the son of Gordina the son of Midas, that had been the slayer of his own brother, and had new slain the son of him that had cleansed him, waited behind till all the men had left the sepulchre, and then slew himself upon it, for he knew that of all the men in the world has was the most un-

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